

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.
An independent weekly journal of LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

All public and local questions, including political and social, sanitary and reformatory, educational and industrial topics will be clearly presented and fully and fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it not only readable and interesting to the general reader, but of special value to citizens of the county and of real importance to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair and Caldwell.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns that is unworthy of cordial welcome to every family circle.

Settled Clergymen in the county and all Public School Teachers in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending their address.

It should prove a valuable medium for advertisers. Our weekly circulation extends to every part of Essex county, and consistently elsewhere. Subscriptions and advertisements will be received in Montclair, by E. Madison, in Caldwell, by M. Harrison; in Verona, by W. L. Scott; in Newark, by W. H. Winans, 443 Broad street, and at our office in Bloomfield, or by mail to Wm. F. Lyon, Editor, and Proprietor, Bloomfield, N. J.

Matters growing out of the late Teachers' Institute occupy a considerable space in our present issue. It is of real and present interest and will be gratifying to our readers.

Our correspondence will attract interested attention and other matters of value and importance give variety to our columns.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The passage by the United States Senate of the bill for the issue of \$400,000,000 of legal tender notes being \$18,000,000 additional to the present circulation and equivalent to \$200,000,000 more circulation than existed before the panic — is a financial measure of inflation of the currency which is deprecated by many of our ablest statesmen and of our most sagacious bankers and business men. The sentiment of the Senate for and against the bill is so nearly balanced that it is doubtful if it receives the sanction of the President, even if it is concurred in by the House of Representatives, as seems rather probable.

It does seem that a large Capitalist like that of our National Government should be able to conduct its own business without increasing its indebtedness. Forever borrowing and bonding its estate with interminable obligations, augmenting its interest debt immensely and perpetuating oppressive taxation to meet it, is blighting to our hopes of early recuperation, and gives very poor encouragement of speedy return to a substantial basis of prosperity.

If we look at it rightly our Government necessarily and justifiably incurred a heavy debt in suppressing the rebellion; for which it issued its notes or bonds, defining a time for the payment of its obligations. To pay the constantly recurring and fearful interest on these bonds the Government has had to draw upon its vital resources, its only real capital, to wit, the strength, and health, and skill, and fervor of the people in every part of its domain; thus destroying confidence, enervating its power, living up its means, and dissipating the strong hope once entertained of struggling through the embarrasment at an early day and averting the threatened disaster.

After nearly ten years of hope deferred our languid experience and waning energies well nigh despair of resuscitation at all.

Why cannot our National Government return to the true principles and policy which are evoked by all well managed and successful business men? The oft repeated "pay-as-you-go" rule, is especially adapted to the exigencies of the present time, and should be adapted by the Government as well as the people. Our greatest merchant prince, Stewart, long ago, we understand, adapted the rule to give no notes and to buy only for cash. He is consequently above the perturbations of the financial world. No revolutions can affect his stability.

To be sure the immensity of our National Debt renders it impracticable that it should be paid off at once, or even in a short time. But we cannot think it impossible or unwise in the Government to inaugurate a definite plan and a fixed time for liquidation. Our ideas are perhaps crude, but they are honest. The present National Debt is about \$2,500,000,000; the annual interest on which, at five per cent, is \$125,000,000. If we should determine to cancel the debt in twenty-five years, it would require about \$100,000,000 annual reduction. But to make the burden light as possible, it should be distributed over as long a period as would consist with honor and safety, and should be graduated on principles of true equality. Suppose, then, we undertake to pay off only \$1,500,000,000 in 25 years and divide this into five unequal sums to be paid during the following quinquennial periods as follows: Remembering that the present population has already borne a disproportionate share of the burden we would pay off during the 1st. period of 5 years \$60,000,000, during the 2d. period of 5 years \$120,000,000, during the 3d. period of 5 years \$240,000,000, during the 4th. period of 5 years \$480,000,000, during the 5th period of 5 years \$500,000,000. Reducing the principal \$1,500,000,000.

In this gradual way this would be done

with comparative ease and would have the advantage of being fixed and known. Then all our business finances could be healthfully adjusted in reference to such established data.

Then we think the increased circulation needed to supply the exigencies of our law-abiding population and enlarging business, should be provided for by a suitable free banking law on a safe basis, including redemption of a proportion of each note after one year from its date, another portion after two years and the last after three years.

The Government meanwhile paying everything but salaries, in specie and after three years those also.

Thus determining the limit of the "promise to pay" circulation, to which point all business arrangements could be adjusted with comparative ease.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

AT BLOOMFIELD MARCH 31 TO APRIL 3.

SECOND NOTICE.

THE KINDERGARTEN.—A crowded audience greeted Mr. John P. Gross of the Montclair High School, and listened with intense interest to his admirable exposition and illustration of THE KINDERGARTEN. Condensed within an hour and a half, Mr. Gross went over the whole ground of the origin, principles, methods and aims of the well-defined plans of the kindergarten to attract the attention of young children, occupy their thoughts, develop their faculties, discipline their habits and awaken in them a consciousness of moral and intellectual power.

The system had its origin in Germany and was reduced to order in 1840 by Froebel.

It is chiefly intended for children from three to seven years of age. It is not of the nature of a school, but conducted on the principles of play and amusement. It is systematized, it is true, and the thoughts are necessarily restricted for the time, to the one central idea then under illustration by a tangible, present object. But variety enough is connected with it in shape, color and motion, in taking apart and building up, to excite great interest and real enjoyment.

The name itself, kindergarten, is German, and signifies play or pleasure garden. The whole system aims and is admirably planned, not really to develop mind—that is to stimulate thought, which we should consider premature and ill advised at that tender age, but—to exercise the senses of sight, smell, taste, hearing and touch, under guardianship (not restraint) as they first instinctively open their inquisitive windows in search for knowledge; to guide wisely the playful exercise of the bodily and power powers; and to incline correct and train the already developed and developing young thought before it takes a crooked or impure bias.

For this purpose the material implements, or play things, the real sources of knowledge, are called gifts, and each child has one, of its own, though they are all alike. The first is a box of small worsted balls of all the different colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet; white and black. They are soft and will not hurt; they are round and will roll. The second gift is a solid sphere, a cube and a cylinder. The system embraces twenty separate boxes of gifts which are successively introduced, at intervals of weeks or months running through the assigned period of three or four years. Each gift is an advance upon the preceding one, perhaps developed from it, and having a specific object of thought to inculcate, or of training to effect, which are thus imbibed by the child unconsciously in its overruled and regulated recreations. Our space will not allow us to enumerate in detail.

Mr. Gross' Lecture was listened to with absorbing interest by a most intelligent audience of teachers, and of mothers and fathers, as he depicted the system with the clearness of his honest conviction and the perceptivity which marks all his addresses.

We had this "new method" as a great relief and blessing to mothers, and when it shall become extensively introduced under judicious and devoted "kindergartners" its beneficial effects, we think, will be manifest in the more elevated and cultured condition of the National mind.

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.
Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre.

April.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
At 7 A.M.	30°	24°	34°	30°	30°	30°	30°	30°
At Noon	43°	44°	38°	39°	39°	40°	40°	40°
At 5 P.M.	37°	38°	38°	34°	43°	42°	42°	42°

CENTRAL UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7.

TRUSTEES' ANNUAL REPORT.—A very respectable gathering of citizens and some ladies convened in the High School hall on Monday evening to hear report of the outgoing board of trustees and to elect trustees for the coming year. Mr. David Oakes was called to the chair and Mr. Jas. W. Baldwin made secretary.

The printed report for the past year was distributed. The number of children in the District between 5 and 15 years of age is 1197, of whom 234 have attended school during the year; 141 have attended private schools, and 802 have been enrolled on the Public School registers. This presents a very favorable view of the appreciation of school privileges by our population.

The Report speaks encouragingly of the working of the school for the year and of its gratifying results in almost every respect. The High School, chiefly under the instruction of Mr. Stockpole, has numbered about 80 students, and the Grammar School about 190 pupils divided into five

classes under the instruction of Misses Whipple, Wheeler, Blake, Stremmel and Hubin.

The Central Primary School numbers 208 pupils under the tutelage of Mrs. Stowe and Misses Briggs, Smith, Cass, Dilley and Mann.

The Berkeley Primary School under Misses Ufford and Fairbanks numbers about 60 pupils. The Brookside Primary School, under Mrs. Pearson and Miss Wigent, about 60 pupils.

In the High School department there are two courses of study, one "Regular" and the other "Preparatory for College." The former is comprehensive and insures the faithful student a complete Academic education, and the latter insures a thorough preparation for College.

A well-devised plan and course of studies, suited to the grade of each class, is designated for the seven at classes in the Grammar and Primary Schools.

A detailed report was also made of an actual and impromptu, but rigid examination of the several classes of the High and the Grammar Schools, in each of their studies for a single month (February), the results of which gave the Fifth Class an average credit of 74 per cent; the 4th Class, of 53 per cent; the 3rd Class, of 67 per cent; the 2nd Class, of 73 per cent; the 1st Class, in five studies, of 58 per cent.

The following citizens were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, having received the number of votes set opposite their names respectively. The whole number of votes cast being 62.

THE NEW BOARD.

John Sherman received 34 votes.
E. W. Page, " 40 "
A. C. Friesel, " 40 "
C. E. Palmer, " 33 "
A. T. Morris, " 27 "

Mr. Morris is the only new member; the others were re-elected. Mr. Pomeroy and Mr. Page have been, for many years, identified with our public schools. Under their wise care and devoted interest, these schools have grown and expanded to supplant the excellent private schools which formerly occupied an important place in our town.

THEATRE.—If the person who borrowed without permission, the "Celestial Guide Book," kept in the Bloomfield Depot for the use of passengers and others, waiting for the trains, will return it to its place, he will receive due thanks from many disappointed ones, and may on application receive a private copy with an index to the important direction at Exodus, 20th chap. and 15th verse.

BEAUTY.—Those having an eye for the beautiful would do well to gratify their tastes by examining Mr. Erelund's fine Conservatory at the corner of Linden Avenue and Thomas Street, West End, as he would be delighted to show his advanced floral developments.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Powers is erecting a new house on Lincoln Street near Ridgewood Avenue, West End.

Mr. G. W. Smith is preparing to build a large addition to his residence on Ridgewood Avenue, cor. Linden Avenue, West End.

The Fisher place on Hillside Avenue, West End, has been purchased by Mr. Cor. Meeker of Jersey City for \$5,000 for his own residence.

The handsome cottage built by Mr. Jas. A. Heiden on Hillside Avenue, near Washington Avenue, West End, has been purchased by Mr. Thomas of Newark.

There are a number of other single houses in progress in different parts of the village.

Inquiries are being made almost every day for houses either to purchase or to rent. With finer weather, soon to be expected, we shall look for large increase of prospecting visitors.

The Episcopal Church, in Bloomfield, last Sunday, was crowded to its utmost capacity, on account of the special attractions of Easter services there, including superior music: Mr. Williams presiding with his usual skill and taste, at the organ.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL SOCIETY.—The next regular meeting will be held at the rooms on Monday evening, April 13, at eight o'clock.

The annexed programme of literary exercises has been arranged for the meeting, at which the public is invited:

JOB B. MAYFIELD, Cor. Secretary.

PROGRAMME.
I. Criticism on Last Meeting—George Roundbald.
II. Reading—A. Waters, Esq.
III. Essay—James M. Chalmers.
IV. Debate—Question—"Is the Immigrant more largely possessed and more fully developed in man than in woman?"
Affirmative, D. G. Garabrant, H. W. M. Hawkinsworth.
Negative, H. M. Barrett, C. C. Herrick.
V. Battle of Bull Run—Phoebus W. Lyon.
VI. Reading—A. Waters, Esq.
VII. Society Journal—Joseph B. Mayfield, Editor.
VIII. Critical Discussion of Debate. Open to all.

JAM'S M. CHALMERS, J. H. HARRINGTON, Literary Committee.

MONTCLAIR.

There is to be a fraternal concert of English Glee and Madrigals on Friday evening next (17th inst) in the Lecture Room of the Congregational Church, Montclair, by a select society of Ladies and Gentlemen who have been practicing under the leadership of Mr. James Johnson of Orange, assisted by that superior Violinist, Mr. Gaston Blay of N. Y., and members of the Vocal Society of that city, among whom will be included, doubtless, the Messrs. Beach of Bloomfield.

This will be an entertainment to be enjoyed and remembered with pleasure. Those who appreciate fine music should not fail to attend.

JOHN B. GOTTEN will deliver his new Lecture, "Now and Then," before the Montclair Library Association, on Monday evening, April 27th.

MONTCLAIR TOWN ELECTION.

The annual election for Town Officers took place on Tuesday. Following in the train which has lately become more fashionable than expedient, and which we think would have been "more honored in the breach than the observance"—our town had a multiplicity of tickets—eleven, we understand. From early morning till sunset portions of the various tickets worked with a zeal that would have done credit to a worthy enterprise. The canvass which followed was consequently very trying and laborious, results not being reached till 8 o'clock next morning.

The license vote was taken in a separate box and practically nullified the local option vote of last year by 18 majority in favor of allowing license to inns and taverns.

The following officers were declared elected:
For Judge of Election—Nehemiah O. Pillsbury.
For Town Clerk—Charles P. Stafford.
For Assessor—Wm. Jacobus.
For Collector—Edwin C. Fuller.
For Constables—Frederick J. McLauchlin, W. Smith, Grant J. Wheeler.
For Surveyors of Highways—Charles Smith, Aaron Sigler.
For Town Committee—Alfred Taylor, Phos. Levy, Edgar T. Gould, William Dehner, John J. H. Love.
For Commissioners of Public Roads—Nehemiah O. Pillsbury, Amos A. Sigler, E. M. Harrison, Samuel Holmes, Joseph Van Vleet.
For Commissioners of Appeal—Joseph Doremus, Samuel Witte, Peter H. Van Riper.
For Overseer of the Poor—Charles Smith.
For Justices of the Peace—Ogden Clark, A. E. Van Gieson.
For Constables—George DeLong, Edwin J. Bason, John M. Layland, Joseph Dunn.

The appropriations voted were:
For Roads \$4,000
For Fuel \$2,000
For Incidentals \$1,500
Next election at Jacobus' Building, on the corner of Fullerton Avenue and Church Street.

CALDWELL.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Saturday last, agreeable to announcement, the Montclair Railroad was sold at public auction. The attendance at this sale was by no means large, although quite a number of prominent railroad men were among the seemingly interested company. Evidently capitalists are not over sanguine in regard to the passage of the proposed law, in Congress, authorizing a liberal increase of our national currency. The road, nevertheless, was "knocked down" and Wm. A. Gould, Esq. of New York, was the ostensible purchaser.

All sorts of speculations are rife in regard to the future handling of this heretofore badly managed concern. Mr. Gould, by some who profess to know, is thought to be the figure head of a company of English capitalists who are inclined to compete with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. for public favor. Others are equally profound in R. R. ethics venture to prophesize that the Erie has something to do in this proxy arrangement. This, however, is mere speculation. It is enough for us to know that a bona fide sale took place and that the railroad is now in the hands of a new owner.

Guest handed over his certified check for six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, the amount of presumed equity in said R. R. Now comes the "tug of war" part of the programme in the shape of "incumbrances." These "fixed up" so as to leave a respectable margin in the way of ready cash for the completion of work on the road, encouraging dividends may be expected from it. But the work must not be delayed too long. Absolute necessity requires its speedy completion. We want and must have more rapid and direct communication with New York. Business men and capitalists are ready to invest largely heretofore when this is accomplished fact.

THE FAIR.

The Fair last week of the ladies connected with the First Presbyterian Church was a great success in every respect. Mr. Morris kindly granted the use of the old parsonage, and it was none too large for the crowd which filled it throughout. The sale of eatables is always an important part of such entertainments, and the prettily decorated rooms on the first floor were given up to the restaurant department. The small tables were attended by young ladies, who, charming in white aprons and caps, waited upon us so politely and quickly and spread out before us so enticing a bill of fare, that we thought with a grain of our city restaurants. The inimitable old apple woman in the corner attracted a great deal of attention, and we bought oranges and tarts of her very often, because with each we were entitled to a little conversation. The delight of the children where the mystical "house that Jack built" became a reality. A pedestrian dolt walked off with a bill when requested, through one of the double doors, but as it closed immediately the mysterious inside were not revealed. In a moment another door opened and prancing horses brought out an express wagon laden with brown paper parcels. Fancy and useful articles were for sale in another room, and in the next plants in full bloom, hanging baskets and flowers.

A thriving business was done in button-hole bouquets which were in immense demand, and the old well at one side with sweep and curb and bucket which drew not water but lemonade, was much admired as a perfect representation. The large number of Chicago bills which were sold as charms will account for the music and tinkling heard in school, or church, or on the street. On Thursday evening, a hand some standing basket of flowers was presented to Mr. Morris as a slight acknowledgment that the favors which he is constantly conferring are appreciated, and a large and elegant basket of wax flowers was sent to Dr. Coe by "his many friends in the congregation."

Exorbitant prices and solicitations to buy are always associated by many with the Church Fair, but the Entertainment last week was a new departure in these respects, and we hope may lessen the horror with which many regard them. That reason able prices and fair dealing are as successful in Church entertainments as in ordinary business transactions was shown by the fact that after paying all expenses, the handsome sum of \$330 was left in the hands of the treasurer.

BLOOMFIELD IMPROVEMENTS.

WATERING LAND COMPANY.—The block of fourteen brick buildings going up on Lake Street, near Watessing, has attracted considerable attention of late, and is entitled, we think, to more than a passing notice. In order to be able to speak intelligently of their condition, we have made a personal visit and a careful examination into the particulars which the public desire to know. We especially want to state facts that may be of service to those who would seek a comfortable and economical home in this delightful part of the country.

This block of houses is known as THE SPAIN BLOCK.

Twelve are on Lake Street and two around the corner on Crown Street. The lots are 20x110 feet; the houses are all alike, 21x30 feet with an extension for a kitchen. They are substantially built of brick, two stories, with high stoops and good cellars. With ten feet ceiling in the first story and nine feet in the second, the arrangement gives a good size parlor, and Living Room and Kitchen, on the first floor, and four fine bed rooms on the second floor. These houses appear to be honestly constructed, well timbered, floored with narrow plank, walls all hard finished, the exterior walls being turned off before plastering, the doors generally 11 inches, and the windows sashes the same with one large sash did light in each in front and two in the rear. The furniture of the doors on the first floor is mortice lock and porcelain knobs and the wood work is to be handsomely grained walnut and varnished.

Ornamental vestibule doors, marble maps, tables, and centre pieces give the appearance of grace and refinement. Gas throughout. Bat of water from in exhaustible wells, with a pump in the kitchen. These wells are six feet in diameter and 15 feet deep, most of the way through rock, and so finished as to prevent surface water or vermin of any kind getting into them, securing their perpetual purity.

Though the ground is elevated the owner has taken the extra sanitary precaution to under drain the cellar by a four inch drain pipe through and from every cellar connecting with a ten inch sewer pipe, leading a rapid descent to the river. To make the surety doubly sure, and secure dryness beyond peradventure, there is also laid all along the rear of the houses, within perhaps three feet and at a depth below the level of the cellar, a fine inch sewer pipe, connecting with the main sewer in Crown Street. This takes the flow from the roof and the waste from the kitchen sink. Thus it will be seen that in addition to the natural healthfulness of this location, no pains have been spared to make the sanitary condition all that could be desired.

These houses present a very pleasant appearance and command beautiful views. They are situated within three or four minutes walk of two depots and within twelve minutes by Rail Road, of Newark, and fifty minutes of Barclay or Christopher Streets New York.

Finally, our inquiries enable us to state that these beautiful, substantial and convenient houses can be had on terms which place it in the power of the industrious and economical man, however moderate his "circumstances," to secure a desirable home for himself and family. \$3,500 only, we understand, is the price asked. A small sum to be paid down, and a monthly payment that may be agreed upon, until the purchase price is paid. The other half can remain on mortgage for a term of years. One of them has been purchased by Mr. P. O. Buckley, who will move into it as soon as it can be got ready. They are all to be completed very soon.

We will not close these remarks without adding that we fear our citizens do not fully appreciate the obligations the gentleman of the Watessing Land Company has laid us under, by the great enterprise they have shown, and the valuable improvements they have inaugurated in our midst. Perhaps many of us can make some return by giving publicity to their work and by recommending those houses as they deserve, to seekers for a home.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE AGRICULTURIST for April is on our table. It is always a welcome because a useful visitor. It is always timely because it gratifies those fundamental instincts of our nature—our inquisitive and acquisitive propensities. Curiosity prompts our inquiries and the Agriculturist answers them. Acquisitiveness excites our desire to know and the Agriculturist puts us in possession of the knowledge, the results of large and careful experience. We need not repeat the table of contents; it includes a thousand things of interest and importance respecting the farm, the garden, the lawn, the flowers, the fruits, the house, the barn, the green-house; sheep, cows, lambs; bees; pigs; poultry, implements, garden tools, housewifery, Orange Juice and Company, 245 Broadway, New York.

THE CITY OF THE GULF—HOW CHANGED!

MOBILE, ALABAMA, March, 1874.

A visit to the city after an absence of several years cannot fail to impress one with feelings of regret and melancholy, at the changes which meet him on every side—changes not entirely the results of the war.

The city is located near the point where the river of the same name discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico, and was formerly a shipping port for all of the products of the rich agricultural region watered by that river, and its important tributaries, the Alabama, Tombigbee, and Black Warrior Rivers—the annual cotton crop alone having reached the amount of over 800,000 bales previous to the civil war, all of which was worked up or shipped from this city—it was in consequence the seat of large and profitable general business, its fine blocks of warehouses were occupied by an active and enterprising class of merchants, and its general trade was commensurate with the extent of its cotton crop; but it is an example of a city appearing to possess natural advantages that would enable it to control its trade under any circumstances, showing that no natural advantages can divert the march of improvement from the course which enterprise and science of the present day opens for it. And that necessity, however great its natural advantages may be, is secure to the possession of its trade while resting so confidently simply on those advantages.

Some year or two previous to the war, "coming events" began to cast their shadows. Savannah and Charleston from which points railroads extended west, began to receive cotton which had previously gone to Mobile, and the merchants of the upper part of Alabama also received their more valuable goods by those routes, and it was not until after the close of the war, and the completion of railroads reaching west and connecting with those in Alabama and Mississippi, and the re-declining north with connections reaching through Baltimore and Philadelphia to New York; that the fact was fully realized that this large trade, heretofore enjoyed by Mobile, with all its prospective annual increase, was lost; the receipts of cotton having the last year fallen off to about 130,000 bales. With the loss of the cotton trade the general business of the city has sympathized and the visitor meets on every one's lips, the saddest fact—disaster, war, houses empty, or devoted to some inferior business—ruins of stores and dwellings burned, with no apparent intention of rebuilding—large and elegant residences and grounds showing marks of neglect, all expressing one thing, that the best days of the town have passed away. The hotels were always first class, and usually in winter the wealthy planters with their families were well represented among the guests, and as Mobile was somewhat famed for the intelligence and culture as well as the elegant hospitality of its citizens, the society was always pleasant; that the virtue of hospitality has not departed with her material interests we have had abundant evidence during our visit.

The city was well laid out by its projectors, the streets generally wide, and considerable attention has been paid to planting shade and ornamental trees; the weather at this time is delightful, much like our June weather, and we find so great a variety of evergreens from the live and willow oaks and magnificent magnolia to the garden shrubs in bloom, that it is difficult for us to realize that it is midwinter and that we have so recently left a region where 20 degrees above zero was considered comfortable weather. But I will not trespass further, reserving for another letter some other matters which may be of interest.

RESOLUTIONS.

ADOPTED BY THE LARK TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT BLOOMFIELD.

1. RESOLVED That the thanks of the Public School Teachers of Essex Co., are hereby cordially tendered to Prof. Charles M. Davis, our worthy superintendent, for his untiring efforts for the improvement of teachers and schools under his charge, and for his intelligent zeal in the cause of education.

2. RESOLVED That we deem the present session of the Teachers' Institute to have been eminently a successful, in the amount and kind of work performed, and the good influence it must have upon the schools in our County; that our thanks are justly due to all the ladies and gentlemen who have lectured and conducted exercises before the Institute.

3. RESOLVED That our thanks are tendered to the Teachers and Trustees of the Bloomfield Public Schools, for the cordial attention they have so constantly given to the teachers.

4. RESOLVED That we commend the class exercises in spelling, reading and expositions, as exemplifying valuable and suggestive methods; and our thanks are due to the Teachers of the Bloomfield and Montclair schools, under whose direction these exercises have been conducted.

5. RESOLVED That our thanks are due to the publishers of the Newark Daily Journal, for the full and accurate reports which it has made of the proceedings of this Institute.

6. RESOLVED That whilst Teachers' Institutes and Associations are promoting the rapid advancement of teachers of this county in their profession to effort should be made to educate the people upon public school questions and methods of teaching, that their criticisms of the teachers' work may be guided by intelligence, and their cooperation in the arduous labors of the teacher be rendered more certain and effective.

7. RESOLVED That we, the teachers of Essex County, to prove our asserted interest in our profession and that we are alive, progressive teachers, will on returning to our schools, endeavor to practice all the

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The city was well laid out by its projectors, the streets generally wide, and considerable attention has been paid to planting shade and ornamental trees; the weather at this time is delightful, much like our June weather, and we find so great a variety of evergreens from the live and willow oaks and magnificent magnolia to the garden shrubs in bloom, that it is